

The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY.

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MILFORD LANE

STRAND--No. 495

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"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

CAPTURE OF A FORT.

800 MANIPURE DRIVEN OUT BY

MR. QUINTON AND PARTY RE-

PORTED KILLED.

ANXIETY ABOUT GRANT.

A Rangoon telegram through Reuters

agency says: "Grave fears are entertained

for the safety of Lieutenant Grant's detach-

ment of eighty men of the 12th Burmah

Regiment, who, when the outbreak occurred

at Manipur, were marching from Tammo

upon that place. The latest news, dated

Tuesday last, reported that Fort Thab

twenty miles from the capital, and garrisoned

by a thousand Manipures, had been carried

by assault.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

RANGOON, April 4 (12.35 p.m.).—Native

travellers who have arrived at Tammo

bring an otherwise unconfirmed

report that Mr. Quinton and his party were

killed on the day of the outbreak at Manipur.

Captain Prager, who left Auktaung with

150 men of the 12th Burmah, and some

mounted infantry to reinforce Tammo,

has moved forward towards Lieutenant Grant's

relief, with a 100 rifles and a mounted detach-

ment.

SIMLA, April 4.—The news has reached the

Government that Lieutenant Grant, advancing

from Tammo with his eighty men of the

12th Burmah Regiment, captured a fort

which is within ten miles of Manipur (pro-

bably Fort Thab), on March 31st, a full

week after the capture of the British Resi-

dency at Manipur. The fort was held by a

garrison of 800 Manipures, and was carried

by assault by the small British force. Troops

are being pushed forward as rapidly as pos-

sible to the aid of Lieutenant Grant, as it is

feared that the fort will be attacked by the

Manipur troops in full force.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND MR. BLAINE.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A Washington tele-

gram to the Herald says that the interview

between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Blaine

produced no other result than the reiteration

by Mr. Blaine of the willingness of the United

States to enter upon fair reciprocity, and an

expression of opinion by Sir Charles that the

conclusion of a satisfactory treaty ought not

to be found impossible. There is a disposition

on both sides to bring the Behring fisheries

and the navigation and transit questions into

a single settlement in connection with the

reciprocity agreement, such an agreement

being regarded as offering the best chance

of putting the commercial and political relations

of the United States in their entirety upon a

footing satisfactory to both sides.

COUNT VON MOLTKE AND THE

SAVIER MEN KILLED.

KIEL, April 3.—It is announced that, in

order to show his keen interest in the develop-

ment of the Navy and further to stimulate

the zeal of his officers, the Emperor hastened

to Kiel on the day of the anniversary of the

place Count von Moltke on the honorary

list of officers of the naval battalion.

THE TOULON DOCKARDS.

PARIS, April 2.—A telegram from Toulon

to the Debats reports that the Maritime Pre-

fect has sentenced the chief engineer and first

mate of the steamer Aqueduct to sixty days'

imprisonment for having aided and abetted

the foreman Foretti in the robberies from the

arsenal stores.

THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

MEXICO, April 1.—Congress was opened

this evening by the President, who declared

that the relations of Mexico with foreign

countries were friendly, and that the condi-

tions of peace in the interior of the country

were improving. He added that the finances

had never been in a better condition, and that

many improvements had been effected.

A STRIKERS' RIOT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—A desperate fight

is reported to have taken place this morning

between the coke-workers on strike and the

armed guards at Morewood, Pennsylvania.

A band of from 300 to 400 strikers marched to

the works of the Frick Coke Company, and

began to batter the gates. When ordered to

desist they fired on the deputy-heriffs

slightly wounding several. The sheriffs

replied with Remingtons, killing seven of the

rioters and wounding many others. The

guards had to fire two volleys before the

rioters retreated. In a previous raid the

strikers had already cut the telegraph and

telephone wires.

APRIL 3.—Two of the men wounded in the

strike riot at Morewood, Pennsylvania,

yesterday, have succumbed to their injuries,

making nine killed. The others are in a

critical condition. Reports received late

last night indicate that a dangerous state of

things prevails there. The strikers dispersed

after dark, muttering threats of deadly

reprisals in the morning. Troops are going

to the disaffected district, and the announce-

ment of the fact has been received with a

feeling of relief by the law-abiding labour

officials and workers. The Austro-Hungarian

consul at Pittsburgh has been informed that

several of the men who have been killed were

German subjects, and he is therefore in-

vestigating the matter. An exciting scene

occurred yesterday at West Leisouring, on an

attempt being made to arrest John Lushka, a

Russian, on the charge of complicity in the

bombthrowing at that place on Monday

last. Lushka, however, cried for aid in his

native tongue, and a mob soon surrounded

the officer who he had been trapped, howling

for his release. The man then jumped from

the window, whereupon the officers of the law

fired at him. Lushka was not injured, and

was succeeded in effecting his escape. The

sheriff with an armed posse of men will again

attempt to capture him. The Russians, how-

ever, are all armed, and it is believed that a

fight will ensue. The result.

PITTSBURGH, April 3.—The vice-president of

the United Mine Workers, after investigating

the circumstances of yesterday's fatal riot

at the Frick mines, declared that the guards'

attack was unprovoked. "The strikers,"

he added, "were simply marching in order to

produce a moral effect on the non-unionists.

When our evidence is developed Americans

will stand aghast at the personal spite which

is responsible for the occurrence."

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.—Acting upon

an order from Komel Pachas, Governor of

Kosovo, a number of Zaptiehs last week

entered the Catholic chapel at Uskub, a place

of worship under Austrian protection, and

destroyed the belfry which had been standing

for some years in the courtyard. The cause

of this act was the refusal of the priest to

remove the belfry, on the ground that the

authorities had no right to make such a

demand, seeing that the chapel was situated

in the Christian quarter of the town. The

extreme measure taken by the Turkish

authorities has created a great sensation,

and Baron von Calice, the Austrian Ambas-

sador here, yesterday addressed a strongly

worded note to the Porte, demanding an

inquiry into the affair, as well as the punish-

ment of the offenders and the restoration of

the belfry.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MANEUVERES.

SYDNEY, April 4.—A shocking accident has

occurred here during the Easter manoeuvres

of the Volunteers. A number of submarine

miners were in a boat off Middle Head, at

the entrance to Sydney Harbour, laying

mines, when one of the latter exploded and

the boat was blown into the air. Lieutenants

Hammond and Bedford and two sappers were

killed, while eight other men were injured.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAMS.)

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN BY

VENEZUELAN POLICE.

PANAMA, April 4.—The *Demerara Argosy*

reports the murder of British subject by the

Venezuelan police. The outrage is supposed

to be the result of a boundary dispute. The

British subject was a British grant-holder

on the river Barima, in British Guiana, and

was arrested on February 8th while visit-

ing an Englishman named Neames living on

the Venezuelan side of the Amacoro river.

Campbell offered no resistance, he merely

asked leave to travel by his own convey-

ance. The sergeant of the Venezuelan police,

however, ordered one of his men to shoot him.

He did so, and the shot struck Campbell and

shattered his right hand. The inspector of

police sent Campbell to the Venezuelan

governor of Guiana. The governor ordered him

to be taken back to Amacoro, where he was

at once liberated without any charge being

made against him. Campbell then entered

the hospital, and died on the 16th of March.

Mr. Anson, the district magistrate, held an

inquest on the body of the murdered man on

the following day, and the jury found a

verdict of murder against the sergeant and pri-

vate of the Venezuelan police.

THE INFLUENZA AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The number of deaths

from influenza during the last twenty-four

hours fell to 416. The decrease in the mor-

tality is attributed to a change in the weather.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A BULL

FIGHT.

NIMES, April 2.—An accident happened at a

bull fight which took place yesterday at

Almarques (Gers) on the occasion of the Easter

feete. In the village races each bull wears a

cockle which the contestants try to break

in order to gain the prize. The third bull in

the race was a very fiery one, and had kept

the cockade a long time. Finally, a young

man got hold of his tail, and another, named

Theron, taking advantage of this, endeavoured

to seize the cockade. But the bull got free

and sprang upon Theron, threw him

down, and trampled him under foot. Before

the animal could be driven off Theron had

received a deep wound in the stomach from

the bull's horn, which, it is feared, will prove

mortal.

FORTHCOMING MANIFESTO BY

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

(BY TELEPHONE TO THE CENTRAL NEWS.)

PARIS, April 3.—The Paris newspapers an-

nounce this morning that Prince Victor

Napoleon will shortly publish a manifesto as

head of the family. It is also announced

that the Empress Eugenie will make Prince

Victor and Prince Louis her joint heirs.

THE AFFAIRS OF SIR HOWARD

ELPHINSTONE.

JACK ALLROUND.

"Will you please tell me how to make good coffee? I am ready to take any trouble about it you may suggest as necessary, for all my attempts hitherto have been declared failures," writes "M. M." and "A Cook" asks for a recipe for making nice coffee, such as is made by the French people. If my correspondents really wish to excel, and as they are willing to spare no trouble, they should purchase the coffee in the berry, and roast it themselves, or if they buy it ready roasted they should certainly grind it shortly before it is used. To do this secures a decided gain in flavour. One rule must never be observed. Coffee should never be boiled, and should always be made of fresh boiling water. Many are not aware of the fact, but water that has been boiling for hours loses its quality. For each person to be served allow half an ounce, or one tablespoonful, of ground coffee, and to every ounce of coffee allow one-third of a pint of water. Put your coffee into the percolator, and pour the boiling water over it; let it stand in a warm place to run through. Serve it very hot, and always in the same vessel in which you make it. When serving, let the cup be one-third filled with the above strong decoction of coffee, and then fully filled with hot milk, or if you wish it superfine, hot milk and cream mixed. This recipe is for the best French café au lait I have ever partaken of. Of course if you do not want the best you can increase the amount of water and lessen the quantity of milk, or even lessen the quantity of both coffee and milk.

"A Pleased Reader," "Spring Cleaning," "S. E.," ask for advice as to the use of paint. Condition and quality of paint varies, and therefore different methods are required to suit different cases. One of my inquirers wishes to know how painters do the work? They, like others, have to suit their method to the particular case in hand. Suppose you have an empty room to deal with and no fear of spoiling carpets, then a good system to adopt is to dissolve half an ounce of glue and a piece of soft soap rather larger than a walnut in about three pints of hot water; let it cool to warm; then with a clean old well-worn whitewash brush scrub the work up and down and across every way, but not so much, of course, as to get off the paint; follow this with an abundance of clean water to be applied with a wash brush, and allow it to dry of itself. For cleaning paint that has not been varnished whitening is most useful; get the best, which has no danger of grit in it, put it on a plate, have a bowl of warm water and a flannel, dip your flannel into the water, wring it out, and dab up on it some of the whitening lightly, rub this over the paint, and you will find the dirt and grime will come off at once; follow it, as you go on, have some one to follow with fresh clean water to wash off the whitening, and then rub dry with a soft dry cloth. This method preserves the paint clean far longer than soap, takes a much shorter time to clean it, and leaves the most delicate colours looking like new.

In reply to "Sweetie," "Sweet Tooth," and "Elizabeth L.," I give a recipe for making cocoanut candy. Take two small or one large cocoanut and cut it up in slices. Now boil four pounds of sugar with one pint of water to ball, that is, to the degree that when you put your finger into a basin of cold water and then dip it into the sugar, taking up a little on the tip and dipping it into the water again, you can roll it between your finger and thumb into a sticky hard ball. When you get the sugar to that point, put the cut-up cocoanuts into the pan, and allow the sugar just to boil through, then lift the pan off the fire, and with the back of a wooden spoon turn the sugar against the sides of the pan until it turns to a thick grainy substance, then stir the whole well through, and pour it out on tins.

"Annie" would be very much obliged to be told "how to make butter toffee." She has "tried several times, but failed." All these sweets and sugar stuffs require some experience to succeed with. You must be satisfied to fail at first, but if you go on trying you will soon find it is easy work to turn out first-class toffee. Put a quarter of a pound of butter in a preserving pan, and when it melts over the fire put in a pound and a half of brown sugar or three-quarters of a pound each of brown sugar and treacle. Mix them well together, then boil gently until when you drop a little, it cracks clean and not sticky between your teeth; as soon as it has reached that point you must pour it out at once on a buttered tin, or it will burn or spoil. You can, if you like, flavour the above by, when it is about half boiled, stirring into it a little lemon rind grated fine, or, if you prefer it, half a teaspoonful of powdered ginger. "P. P." who has asked me for cocoanut toffee, can convert the above into his favourite sweet by either, shortly before it has boiled sufficiently to crack, adding cut up slices of cocoanut to it, or, as is often done, sticking the cocoanut slices over it at once after it has been poured out on the buttered tin.

I am asked by "Stableman" to give him a recipe for bleaching sponges after washing them out of the raw state. Take of muriatic acid (spirits of salt) one part, water one and a half parts, and soak the sponges in this for twelve hours, then wash them well in clean water to get rid of me. Next immerse them in a solution of two pounds of hypochlorite of soda in twelve pounds of water to which two pounds of muriatic acid has been added a moment before. After they are sufficiently bleached remove the sponges and well wash them again in clean water, then dry.

"Oxon" has "some slices of fresh pork and ham; he would like to know how to turn them out mild-cured Wiltshire bacon." Take for each pig to be cured a pound and a half of coarse sugar, a pound and a half of bay salt, one pound of common salt, and six ounces of saltpetre. First, not before the above ingredients, sprinkle each piece of meat with salt and let the blood drain off for twenty-four hours; then pound up the salts and sugar and mix them well together and rub the mixture well into the meat, which should be turned every day for a month; then hang it to dry, and afterwards smoke it for ten days. Sawdust and green wood under turned-up hogheads answer well for smoking.

My correspondent, "E. H. F.," requests me to tell him how to make "a good lithographic black ink." He has tried various ways and has failed in all. Perhaps he is not very exact in his method of working; certainly he has failed to let me know whether he requires the ink for printing purposes or for writing on lithographic stones. I assume he means the latter, and give him a recipe accordingly. Take of mastic four ounces, shellac six ounces, Venice turpentine half an ounce; melt these together, then add half a pound of wax and three ounces of tallow, and when they are dissolved in the gums add three ounces of hard tallow soap, and mix well together, and let the mass cool slightly before you pour it into moulds, and cut it into convenient sized cakes.

I am very pleased to receive a letter from "Adelaide F.," who writes from South America, and most kindly sends her remembrance in broad-making for the benefit of other readers who like herself, may be in out of the way parts of the world. She says:—"Seeing that many of your readers have a

difficulty in getting fresh and good harm, perhaps the way I make my bread out on the Pampa may be useful to them. I think you can begin by buying the dough at the baker's, but after the first batch you can keep a piece of dough in the flour bag for the next. That is what I do, and I always have good bread. The dough may get a bit dry, but if so can be soaked for a few hours before working up at night. I hope you will find it of use. I think it would suit your correspondent, "Steward."

This is the recipe—"Take a piece of dough about the size of a half-quartern loaf and enough tepid water to mix it to a batter as thick as for pancakes; then work in enough flour to make it up stiff into a round cake. Leave it all night in a warm place, covered over with a thick cloth. Next morning work the dough up again as above and again leave it covered up in a warm place for two or three hours. Then take it and mix it again into a batter. Dissolve a good handful of salt in the warm water you mix it with, and then add the flour. (The above quantity of dough you started with will work about a peck of flour.) Stir the flour slowly in with your hand till quite thick, four your table well, and put a layer of dough on it. Sprinkle well with flour, and put more dough, then more flour, till it is all on the table. Knead it well; the stiffer it is the better bread you will have. Leave it for two hours to rise in a warm place; then it is ready to make into loaves and to be baked." I have forwarded the recipe of this interesting letter to "Backland, Junior," as it deals with the natural history of the country.

THE OLD MILL.

I see the castle standing betwixt the vale and hill, And the river's silver ribbon winding round the old white mill. That mill which when the world and worldly things the darkest seem, Lights up for me a star of faith when faith seems but a dream. Somewhere adown a country road a little village stands In a cluster round the castle; and in sunny meadow lands Sweep down to meet the river which, in silver windings down Lies like a smile o'er miles on miles which lead unto the town.

That is the picture of the mill; but I who know it well Still cannot picture it as fair, or all its sweetest tell. It needs some strain which rippled ere the world the tune had caught; Some Wordsworth's pastoral piping down nature's aisle of thought. But then the poet tells us, no song is sung in vain, And they who live within the mill will prize my simple strain. For the first notes of my poor lyre were tuned, when they were near, And they listened to its melody, long ere the world would hear. When'er I look upon it, I always seem to know, As sweeter hopes for coming days as in the long ago. The past and present, hand in hand, go forth to meet the years And smiles, like angels' faces, break through the clouds of tears. And all life's bitters fade away to some untrodden clime, And the world and all its ways grow dim before that holy time. I see the little garden and the gate just at the side, And feel again as once I did before my mother died. A child in hope, a child in thought, as when her voice could cheer. And oh! why was she snatched away and why was I left here? But if in some sweet tearless world angels may look below, She sees this picture of the mill and blesses us, I know. And when I enter at the door, what is the world to me? Fame, fortune, friends, or enemies, when those dear smiles I see. Yes, when the miller strokes my hair, ah! then I know my fate. Sure of a half-forgotten time, when every wound shall heal.

The mother, with her noble face and every sunny tear For others' woes, tells me that truth is no vain fiction here. The cynics smile, the worldlings sneer, but oh! thank heaven, that still Love lives to cheer us yet awhile as in that old white mill. And the miller's daughter—ah! the robes that true earth angels wear. Are happy words and merry jests which drive away our care; And she completes the picture on every face can fill. For the mill without "sweet Annie" would not be like the mill. And the miller's other daughter, as Agnes she is known, But what the angels call her, is heard in heaven alone. But it must be something sweeter than we mortals could conceive, For who, in looking on her face in heaven, could not believe.

Call up a country picture, wherein a maiden stands, With the light of prayer in her deep eyes and hair all folded hands; A woman's face where childhood's trace is lingering purely still, Blend all in one sweet smile, and that is Agnes of the mill. Let none who read this ask in scorn, "Can such earth angels be?" I write but of a woman, and I only know that she Came to me when my hardened heart in tears congealed had set. And what the child had suffered, she made the girl forget. So, blessings on the mill and all beneath its old roof tree. There Time regrets his olden thefts and gives the past to me. While on life's shore hope's golden bark by winds of faith is driven, And o'er the troubled waves burst forth a light that leads to heaven. KAY BAS.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY ACCIDENT. An accident, which caused considerable alarm and some personal injuries, occurred on Monday evening on the sands at New Brighton, Cheshire. A fully-laden car, not being properly secured, fell back to complete the ascent of the last gradient of a switchback railway, ran back into the hollow, and while its passengers were scrambling out another laden car dashed into it. A woman was rendered insensible, and a lad was badly injured on the head.

Fourteen infants under a year old were suffocated in bed (overlain) in London last week. BOVEN ON HAVE clear cut Rate Nine, Rochdale, Water Borne, Bury, Bolton, and other places. For full particulars apply to the Bury and Bolton Waterworks Co., Ltd., 1, King Edward-street, London, E.C. (Advt.)

THE UTOPIA DISASTER. [The following graphic account of the recent terrible disaster at Gibraltar has been kindly placed at our service by the father of the writer, a gallant sailor, who, as the narrative shows, took a leading part in a splendid work of humanity. We are greatly indebted for this obliging favour.]

H.M.S. Cormorant, Gibraltar, March 18. Dear mother and father,—Just a few lines hoping to find you all well at home. You will see by letter that I have left the *Blanche*. I changed with another man aboard this ship, which always remains here. I belong to the torpedo boats stationed here. We arrived here in the *Blanche* from Corunna on the 9th of March, and coaled ship, and the *Blanche* left to-day. I must now come to a very sad story, which, I suppose, has been read all over the world by this time, and which, I think, will shock you all. I will try and give you a correct account of it, as I was an eyewitness and one of the *Blanche*'s lifeboat crew on the scene of the wreck, and did my duty, thank God, in assisting to save my fellow-creatures in distress. It was on St. Patrick's Day, about seven o'clock p.m., I was on watch aboard the *Blanche*. I only came to this ship just before the *Blanche* left for Malta. The other watch was Ashore, when we heard minute guns being fired as signals of distress. All the able seamen aboard were told off for lifeboat crew, and we were told a ship was ashore. The Channel Fleet, consisting of the *Camperdown*, *Arcturion*, *Howe*, *Immerdale*, *Curlow*, *Speedwell*, and the *Goshawk* and *Blanche*, was at anchor. It appeared the *Anchor* line steamer *Utopia*, from Naples to New York, with Italian emigrants, had run in for shelter, and the captain had only two alternatives, either anchor his ship on the rocks or else on the rocks. He chose the latter, and drifted right on the *Anchor*'s ram, knocking it a hole in the bottom. Every ship in the fleet lowered its boats and proceeded to the scene of the wreck. The first thing we saw as we pulled for the wreck, which was then lit up by the electric search lights of the fleet, was a big steamer rapidly sinking, and the rigging and foremast one sea of human faces imploring help, which was not then in our power to give. We had to keep clear of the steamer, but our boat picked up seven as they were struggling in the water. Then the heavy sea and wind and tide carried us away to leeward of the wreck, but we gave our minds to it and managed to get alongside a Swedish man-of-war, and passed the saved on board. One poor fellow was dead, I could see, by the glassy stare in his eyes. We then moved on again, and pulled for the wreck, and managed, with the assistance of the *Camperdown*'s steamboat and the *Anchor*'s pinnace, to get the men to jump in. We went alongside them and got two into our boat. The *Anchor* boat then brook drift and was drifting on to the wreck, and was in peril of getting stove in. The *Blanche* came to the anchor, and we were in, jumped into our boat, and left the wreck in their own boat, and the officer to look out for themselves. Their boat drifted right across the wreck, and it was God's mercy she was not smashed to pieces. We then had to look out for ourselves and pull for our lives, to save our boat from being smashed, and we were in a very bad way, showing above the water with the funnel. We managed to get clear of her, and passed the men from our boat into others. We then said we would go alongside the rigging again, as the other boats kept clear of her. So we pulled for her again and got alongside the rigging, and made fast with a rope's end, the sea being very rough and very minute. It was heartrending to see the things being swept away with every wave. We saw two women in the rigging, and we would allow no one to enter the boat before we got them, and then we took as many as we could of the men, and passed them into the *Speedwell*'s cutter, which came alongside. It was horrible to see them struggling with each other and to hear them shouting "Save me, Jack." I thought to see our boat smashed to pieces, and I managed to get my oilskins and boots off, determined to struggle for it if the worst came, but, thank God, we got clear and pulled away. The other boats cheered us, and the poor fellows we had saved were kissing our hands and clinging to us, and offering us whatever valuables they had about them. We saved thirty-two that time, and the other boats followed our example and took the remainder out of the rigging. We then landed ours at the dock-yard. One little boy who jumped about 20 feet out of the rigging into our boat, found his father safe, and it brought tears to our eyes to see the mother. Most of them had hardly any clothes on. We went on board, having been away over seven hours in drenching rain and a gale. I thanked God as I stood on the ship's deck that I was safe and that I had done my duty to my fellow-creatures, and I hope I may never be in the same plight again. To tell you the truth I never thought I should be back at home again. Lucy and everything floated up in front of me. It has been a horrible sight to-day, women being washed ashore with babies in their arms; over 100 women and 400 men drowned. The divers have been down to-day, but they could not stand it, as there was a panic when she went down, and a great number were killed. Most of them had fourteen bluejackets drowned, they have picked up two belonging to the *Immerdale*, whose steamboat was capsized. You know that chum of mine who came to see me when I was home last, he was in our lifeboat crew. This is a faithful description, and I hope I shall never see such a sight again.

A DEFAULTING SECRETARY. At a meeting of shareholders in the Borough Land and Building Society, Burnley, the report stated that the defaulting secretary, Charles Fox, who is now awaiting his trial on charges of embezzlement, would result in a loss to the society of over £5,000, the total defalcations being over £7,000. The proceedings were rather lively, but eventually the accounts were passed, and the retiring directors re-elected.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND MINES. A Cape Town telegram says the favourable reports received some weeks ago as to the genuine character of the new diamond mine at Wessellon were by no means exaggerated. In fact, the bona fide character of the mine is attested by the agitation among miners and prospectors, especially at Kimberley, to have the mine declared a public dig. Several claims have already been pegged out in the vicinity, although the public are warned off the property itself. Mr. Wessellon, the owner of the farm on which the mine is situated, has sold his rights for £100,000, and the purchasers are said to have already been ordered £40,000, and to be looking in cash and partly in bonds for the balance. The owners, however, demand the whole in cash, which, it is thought, they will ultimately obtain. Opinions differ as to the relative richness of the ground all over, but no one questions that rich finds have been made, sufficient to justify the favourable reports already published.

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[The following graphic account of the recent terrible disaster at Gibraltar has been kindly placed at our service by the father of the writer, a gallant sailor, who, as the narrative shows, took a leading part in a splendid work of humanity. We are greatly indebted for this obliging favour.]

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The other watch was Ashore, when we heard minute guns being fired as signals of distress. All the able seamen aboard were told off for lifeboat crew, and we were told a ship was ashore. The Channel Fleet, consisting of the *Camperdown*, *Arcturion*, *Howe*, *Immerdale*, *Curlow*, *Speedwell*, and the *Goshawk* and *Blanche*, was at anchor. It appeared the *Anchor* line steamer *Utopia*, from Naples to New York, with Italian emigrants, had run in for shelter, and the captain had only two alternatives, either anchor his ship on the rocks or else on the rocks. He chose the latter, and drifted right on the *Anchor*'s ram, knocking it a hole in the bottom. Every ship in the fleet lowered its boats and proceeded to the scene of the wreck. The first thing we saw as we pulled for the wreck, which was then lit up by the electric search lights of the fleet, was a big steamer rapidly sinking, and the rigging and foremast one sea of human faces imploring help, which was not then in our power to give. We had to keep clear of the steamer, but our boat picked up seven as they were struggling in the water. Then the heavy sea and wind and tide carried us away to leeward of the wreck, but we gave our minds to it and managed to get alongside a Swedish man-of-war, and passed the saved on board. One poor fellow was dead, I could see, by the glassy stare in his eyes. We then moved on again, and pulled for the wreck, and managed, with the assistance of the *Camperdown*'s steamboat and the *Anchor*'s pinnace, to get the men to jump in. We went alongside them and got two into our boat. The *Anchor* boat then brook drift and was drifting on to the wreck, and was in peril of getting stove in. The *Blanche* came to the anchor, and we were in, jumped into our boat, and left the wreck in their own boat, and the officer to look out for themselves. Their boat drifted right across the wreck, and it was God's mercy she was not smashed to pieces. We then had to look out for ourselves and pull for our lives, to save our boat from being smashed, and we were in a very bad way, showing above the water with the funnel. We managed to get clear of her, and passed the men from our boat into others. We then said we would go alongside the rigging again, as the other boats kept clear of her. So we pulled for her again and got alongside the rigging, and made fast with a rope's end, the sea being very rough and very minute. It was heartrending to see the things being swept away with every wave. We saw two women in the rigging, and we would allow no one to enter the boat before we got them, and then we took as many as we could of the men, and passed them into the *Speedwell*'s cutter, which came alongside. It was horrible to see them struggling with each other and to hear them shouting "Save me, Jack." I thought to see our boat smashed to pieces, and I managed to get my oilskins and boots off, determined to struggle for it if the worst came, but, thank God, we got clear and pulled away. The other boats cheered us, and the poor fellows we had saved were kissing our hands and clinging to us, and offering us whatever valuables they had about them. We saved thirty-two that time, and the other boats followed our example and took the remainder out of the rigging. We then landed ours at the dock-yard. One little boy who jumped about 20 feet out of the rigging into our boat, found his father safe, and it brought tears to our eyes to see the mother. Most of them had hardly any clothes on. We went on board, having been away over seven hours in drenching rain and a gale. I thanked God as I stood on the ship's deck that I was safe and that I had done my duty to my fellow-creatures, and I hope I may never be in the same plight again. To tell you the truth I never thought I should be back at home again. Lucy and everything floated up in front of me. It has been a horrible sight to-day, women being washed ashore with babies in their arms; over 100 women and 400 men drowned. The divers have been down to-day, but they could not stand it, as there was a panic when she went down, and a great number were killed. Most of them had fourteen bluejackets drowned, they have picked up two belonging to the *Immerdale*, whose steamboat was capsized. You know that chum of mine who came to see me when I was home last, he was in our lifeboat crew. This is a faithful description, and I hope I shall never see such a sight again.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE." Sir,—With reference to the old soldiers' letters that appear in your valuable paper every week, under the heading of "The Recruiting Difficulty," I find most of them are growing because they are not waited on by some employer of labour directly they leave the service and offered a job. As a soldier, I am sure they are not waiting for a soldier. Now, it is quite possible for a man to get a good discharge from the Army, and not be worth his salt as a civilian. I have served some years myself, and I think I can give a better reason why they do not get recruits, and I know every Tommy Atkins (not a sergeant or sergeant-major) especially the old ones, would tell you the same—it is stupidity, nothing more or less. When a man goes to India he has to pay for a sea kit, which is issued to him a day or two before he embarks. When he arrives there he has to supply himself with kanki clothing, three suits of white, serge suit, pugies, &c., which puts him in debt for the first three months, and instead of drawing Rs. a week, he is lucky if he gets one. And besides paying for all that, he has got to keep up his underclothing, and if a cavalryman, buys his highboots, stable kit, &c., of course, when his chum writes to him and tells him that he thinks about enlisting, Tommy writes back and tells him all about it, and his chum decides to remain a civilian. In conclusion, I wish to say that I think it is a good deal their own fault that the old soldiers with such good discharges are out of work, as I had a bad discharge, and was never out of work more than ten days; but I do not stand still and growl; I go and look for it.—Trusting that you will be kind enough to insert this in your valuable paper, yours, &c.

Discharged Cavalryman. London, April 1st.

ROUGH ON JURYMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE." Sir,—Why are not jury men paid? Through hating my foot last week I was unable to do more than two days' work; and to-day (Wednesday) I am offered a day's work, and had to pay myself off at 12.30 p.m. to attend a coroner's inquest, and although I was paid 2s. 6d. for the first day, I am not allowed a penny's expenses. Several of my fellow jury men were in the same plight. I was never on a jury before, and I don't wish to be again, but I think the least they could do would be to pay a man for the time he actually lost. I believe jury men are paid expenses south of the Thames, but not north of the river. Don't you think, Sir, this is a very niggardly way of treating jury men often detained the ends of justice? If a man was paid for his attendance he would more fully give himself to the subject he is called upon to decide, whereas when a man knows that what he is doing is for nothing his idea is to arrive at a verdict the most convenient and the least costly to himself.—Trusting some one with more experience than myself will take the matter up.—I am, yours, &c.

WATERBURY LABOURER.

A LEGACY OR NOT?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE." Dear Sir,—With reference to report under the above heading, contained in your issue of the 24th ult., please contradict the statement that property was obtained from us by means of a fictitious cheque. One was presented, but happily we took steps to prove its worth before attempting to part with our goods.—Yours, &c., JAMES BROTHERS, 65 and 67, Ludgate Hill.

THE DOGS' HOME.

Presiding at the annual meeting of subscribers to the Home for Lost Dogs, Sir George S. Messon mentioned that the statue at Perry's Theatre on the 15th ult. in aid of the institution is to be honoured with the patronage of the Prince of Wales. That every dog has his day is well known, but it is not every dog that has his home. On the contrary, out of the 21,350 animals recorded in the London dog pound in Battersea Park last year, only 1,770 were claimed by their owners, and 1,600 others were placed out in fresh families. It is almost incredible that a handsome dog should have been brought to the home as a stray, sold for a tenth of its value, and then, when it was exhibited, should have been taken a second time as a lost dog. In another instance an unclaimed blood-hound was sold at a nominal price, and subsequently, to use the words of the report presented at the meeting, "became the mother of the champion blood-hound of the world." Thanks, it was stated, to the operation of the muzzling order and the existence of the Young Home, a number of dogs have been practically stamped out in the metropolis. Only two cases were detected at the home last year—a startling contrast to some former experiences. In the matter of cats the shelter received 412 inmates, 259 of which were strays or deserted, found chiefly in the west and south-west districts.

Wednesday last was Prince Bismarck's sixtieth birthday.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—SULPHURATED LOTION will completely remove eruptions, pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, scum, eczema, psoriasis. Sulphurated produces a clear, healthy, smooth, natural skin.—(Advt.)

THE RECRUITING DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE." Sir,—Having read with interest the letters which have appeared recently in your popular paper under the above heading, I will thank you to be good enough to allow me a small space on the matter. Several of your correspondents appear to hold the notion that employers refuse to employ discharged soldiers on no other ground than the fact that they are discharged soldiers. Now, this appears to me utterly absurd and ridiculous. I am of opinion—speaking as an employer of labour—that there is another and far more logical reason, and that is, that discharged soldiers are in almost every case unable, and in some cases unwilling, to compete on equal terms with men who have never entered the Army. I do not wish to cast any reflection on discharged soldiers, but it is not unreasonable to expect a discharged soldier to so compete after having been, as it were, cut off from civil life entirely for many years, and per-
sonal number of those years abroad in countries where every custom is different and perhaps the climate unhealthy, which tends to render the man less able physically to compete with other men? Again, even in what are generally termed the unskilled branches of labour, there is some skill required, which the majority of discharged soldiers do not possess, even in the roughest and simplest of labour. It is only reasonable to my mind that a man who has passed many of his most recent years in the Army should be nowhere in working against another man who has spent those same years at a particular industry. Another thing which goes against the ex-soldier is his being, in most cases, a middle-aged man; he is not easily taught, and he is not so early in life, and having pension, he is independent to such a degree, that when reminded of his short earnings, he probably throws up his employment and leaves, when, it may be, his employer could ill afford to dispense with his services. With these few remarks I think I have made it clear why discharged soldiers are so difficult to employ, and that it is not from the fact they are discharged soldiers. The only remedy that occurs to me, is it possible or practicable for the Government to provide employment for soldiers in their leisure hours which would keep them in touch with civil life, and would be a good thing for them, and would have previously been accustomed to?—Thanking you in anticipation, and wishing your valuable paper still further success, I am, yours, &c., HAMPSHIRE.

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SMART CAPTURE OF A THIEF.

A young man, giving the name of Thomas Henry Osborne, aged 22, of no fixed abode, and described as a commercial traveller, was charged at the Bow-street Police Court with being concerned, with two other men not in custody, in stealing a silver watch and chain from Edward Baker, a cabdriver.—The prosecutor is an elderly man, and on Monday evening, shortly after six, was walking from Cromer-street towards Brighton-street, when he was met by the prisoner and two other men, who hustled him. He found that his watch and chain had been stolen. The men ran away. They were seen by a young man named John Mahoney, clerk in a warehouse in Fetter-lane, to whom prosecutor a quarter of an hour later communicated the circumstances of the robbery. Mahoney asked him to wait, and following the direction the men had gone, he casually looked into a public-house in the Gray's Inn-road. There he saw the prisoner and the other men drinking. They came out after a crowd of persons, but Mahoney followed them through two or three streets when he heard the prisoner say, "Let's go for it." All three men ran away, but witness continued the chase. Passing through Bury-court the prisoner was accidentally tripped up by his companions. Mahoney immediately seized him and said, "Now you will be detained on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of a watch," at the same time drawing from his pocket a police whistle, which he blew for assistance. The prisoner denied the charge.—Mr. Vaughan: But what did you say?—Witness: I said you can explain more when I get you to the station. Now, then, quick march. (The prisoner was taken to the station, and the prisoner threw something over his shoulder. A crowd had by this time assembled, and witness called upon someone to pick the article up. A woman did so and ran away with it. By this time P.C. Larkom, 95G, had arrived on the scene, and the prisoner was handed into his custody. Mahoney then pursued the woman. Just as he had overtaken her she threw something into an area. He stopped and climbed over the railings, and shortly afterwards the prosecutor's watch was handed to him. Witness then returned to the assistance of the constable and found him engaged in a violent struggle with the prisoner, who had called out two men to rescue him. They attempted to do so, and seized Mahoney by the throat, while the constable was struck on the head by one of them. He had to draw his truncheon and strike at the prisoner's shoulder. The prisoner, however, moved his head and received the blow on his head. Mahoney continued to render assistance, and at the station the prisoner drew a formidable-looking jemmy from under his coat and handed it to him.—Mr. Vaughan said the perseverance and courage displayed by Mahoney entitled him to the highest praise, as undoubtedly had it not been for his action all the men might have escaped.—Detective Pedder, on searching the prisoner, found a portion of the prosecutor's watch chain in his pocket.—The accused was remanded.

AN EAST-ENDER TRAGEDY.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, coroner for East London, held an inquiry at the Poplar Town Hall respecting the death of Frances Elizabeth Merrell, aged 28, the wife of a portmanteau-maker, residing at 92, Suffolk Row, Poplar, who dropped herself and child in the Lea Cut on Friday morning, the 6th ult.—The evidence showed that on the night of the 5th ult. the deceased and her husband quarrelled, and the latter went out to a public-house, not heeding his wife's appeal to him to return home. When at last he did go back his wife and child were absent, and nothing more of them till their bodies were found in the Lea Cut. In court the husband stated that the deceased had been taken to a lunatic asylum, and her husband had to be kept under control.—Mary Ann Symonds, mother of the deceased, stated that on the night of the 5th ult. the husband was very drunk, and did not appear to know what he was doing. Merrell had been out of employment a great deal, and the deceased had had privations which preyed on her mind.—P.C. John Allen deposed to finding on the body four pawn tickets, including one for a wedding ring.—The Coroner: Ah, that is a very sad thing. Things have to be very bad for a woman to part with her wedding ring.—After some discussion the jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while of unsound mind.

THE IMPORTANT LICENSING APPEAL.

Shortly after the re-assembling of the Commons, Mr. T. W. Russell purposes to interrogate the Irish law officers with regard to the case of Sharpe v. Wakefield, in which the House of Lords decided that magistrates might refuse to renew a public-house licence on the ground of the licensee's drunkenness. The member for South Tyrone is anxious to learn whether the judgment pronounced by the Lord Chancellor, supported by Lord Herschell, Bramwell, Macnaghten, and Hannen, overrules that given in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench in 1876, in which it was held that a Dublin publican had no interest in his licence. Importance attaches to the

ALLEGED MURDER OF A

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1. Of the
eight still

Two Goorkhas belonging to the Assam frontier police on Monday reached Kohima.

The following official despatch from the Viceroy was received on Tuesday at the India Office :—

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.
It is understood at the India Office that the command of the punitive expedition will be entrusted to General Collett, who is in charge of the district from which the troops are taken. These troops will consist of the 1st Gorkhas, under Colonel G. Young and Churchill, Captains Robinson, Martin, Power and Kerr, Lieutenants Crommelin and Lane, and 2nd Gorkhas, under Lieutenant - Colonel F. W. Nicolay, Majors Hill, Begbie, Wheatly, and ~~Townes~~ Captains Mc-

**THE DANCING MASTER AND THE
CONSTABLE.**

officers, pinned the prisoner against the wall with one hand and with the other he seized hold of the father, whose back was against the door, swung him sharply round and before the last-named could regain his self without unfastened both hold of the prisoner and the constables outside to push. Several officers pushed the door with force and it then flew open. The defendant was then handed over to a police officer, and witness went into the hall to search for the warrant. Under a seat in a lavatory he found the document torn and rolled up like a ball. Cross-examined, Colebrook said the prisoner did not offer to pay any money. He said he only told his father offered to pay and to try to raise the difference, but the defendant would not allow him to do so. In reply to the magistrate, it was stated that the prisoner was perfectly sober at the time. P. C. Earl, 534 B, gave corroborative evidence he having been attracted to the spot by hearing the policeman's whistle.—The prisoner, in his defence, complained that the constable who had blown the whistle, and completely upset the dancing class which was going on. Indeed, there was quite a scene and disturbance. When the door shut the bolts dropped of themselves. The money was offered, but he would not accept it.—Colebrook denied the truth of that assertion.—The prisoner called the hall boy, who said a woman in the house went to fetch the money, and asked him to go and tell the defendant was in custody and was being taken away.—The arrears of £4 having been paid, Mr. Cooke said he had no doubt an assault had been committed. The defendant would have to pay a fine of £5, or go to prison for one month.—The money was paid.

INMATES.
As much has been lately written upon the

WORK OF RECLAIMED TRAMPS.
The work performed at the homes at Calford-street, Edgeware-road, Whitechapel, Holloway, Bath, Stockport, Derby, and where is harder than that performed by ordinary working men, but besides the industrial work, the inmates go out at night to houses performing such work as furniture moving, window cleaning, &c. The offices at the headquarters Edgeware-road are mainly manned by reclaimed tramps," and several seen by *People representative* were smartly-dressed, well-spoken fellows, who had fallen through drink, but who had been trained to respectability through the aid of the organization. The publication of the *Church & Home Gazette*—a gospel paper for working men, which 30,000 are circulated weekly, is entirely done by reformed tramps. One important fact is that the Homes are self-supporting with the exception of the rent of the premises and salary of the officer and his wife, who are "father" and "mother" of the establishment.

EXTENSIVE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

It is stated at the War Office that very shortly some extensive movements of troops at home stations will be carried out. The Royal Dragoons are to go from Dublin to the 4th Hussars from London to Dublin, the 4th Hussars from Dublin to Colchester, the Carabiniers from Leeds to Edinburgh, the 13th Hussars from Edinburgh to Ballinacollig, the 3rd Hussars from Ballinacollig to Dublin, the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards from Dublin to Aldershot, the 11th Hussars from Household Cavalry to Leeds, and the 17th Lancers from Shorncliffe to Household Cavalry. Of infantry battalions the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers are to be moved from Glasgow to Belfast, the 2nd Black Watch from Belfast to Limerick, the 2nd Worcestershire from Limerick to the Curragh, the 1st Buffs from the Curragh to the Curragh, the 1st Buffs from the Curragh to Dublin, the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers from Dublin to Glasgow, the 1st Royal Sussex from Preston to Dublin, the 1st Seaforth Highlanders from Dublin to Fermoy, the 1st West Yorkshire from Fermoy to Preston, the 2nd Buffs from Manchester to Sheffield, and the 2nd East Yorkshire from Sheffield to Manchester.

phia, in connection with the recent assassination of M. Beltcheff. Nearly all the leaders

abstained from any demonstration.

THE GREAT RAILWAY RACE.
The railway race of 1841 is to begin early this season, the West Coast line having already made the first attempt to run a train from London to Aberdeen, to return to London, leaving Euston at seven p.m. for the north in twelve hours and five minutes to Aberdeen instead of twelve hours fifty minutes. Just a year ago the time of that train, which was then the fastest night train from London to the north, was fourteen hours from Euston to Aberdeen. In July, 1839, it was reduced to the time at which it now stands, and now it will, therefore, be only five minutes short of two hours less time from London to Aberdeen than it was only a year ago. Only a very few years ago it took three hours from London to Aberdeen, 42 miles, by the West Coast line was reckoned wonderful speed; but now 34 miles are to be covered within the same hours.

minister of China and the father of the emperor. The ceremony is a

EXHIBITING THE PRINCE'S PERSONAL

THE FATALITY IN A CHURCH.

A ROMANTIC LAW SUIT.

A man named Eugene Dunnivant, who has just been released from the Joliet Penitentiary, has begun a suit against Mr. Potter, claiming that the latter had wrongfully imprisoned him in the Joliet Penitentiary for alleged wrongful imprisonment. He states that four years ago he was an itinerant vendor of newspapers, and lived his trade in the neighbourhood of Mr. Potter's mansion. That gentleman's daughter was inspired with a romantic attachment to the young newspaper vendor, a sentiment which was very far from being encouraged by the young lady's parents. Dunnivant appears, however, to have determined upon winning her for his wife. The serious portion of the story begins here. The alleged fact that Mr. Potter in order to get rid of him, entered into a conspiracy with the captain of police and others to have the newsboy convicted of burglary. As a matter of fact, such a charge was duly preferred against him. It is alleged that Mr. Potter's daughter and the lawyer with whom she was conducting Dunnivant's defence, and that the conspirators were too strong and that the plot succeeded, the newsboy being sent to prison for four years. He declares that his health and prospects in life have thereby been shattered, and claims compensation accordingly. Of course, he has yet to show that his allegations against Mr. Potter and others are true.

CHARLEY WEBB

CHARLEY WEBB
BROTHERS TO THE CELEBRATED NEWMASTERS
JOCKEY.

NEW OFFICES:
2, EDITH GROVE, LONDON, S.W.
(Gate of 11A, REGENT-STREET).

—

BUSINESS MANAGERS:
MESSRS. JENKINSON and EDWARD.

Telegraphic Address—"JOCKETSTEF, LONDON."

—

LORD GEORGE! LORD GEORGE! LORD GEORGE!
BACKERS who have not benefited by this Tip at 10 to 1
have only themselves to blame.

C. WEBB will forfeit £200 if any one can prove he did not
send this to 7,000 clients.

How sorry I am you did not send to me over the Lincoln
Handicap and Grand National. For the fourth year I have
been HIT THE MARK. This, following on Blues for Coventry
Handicap, and Parliament for Manchester Handicap. I think
I'm really knocked out those **ADVERTISING KNOW NOTHINGS**,
who are **GUESSING** all their lives; and now the Syndicate
of **THRIVING JOCKEYS** are waded out, you may rest assured
we shall get straight runs for our money and win 10 to 1.

COMING EVENTS! COMING EVENTS!
I will send all the following grand selections for the sum of
20s. 20s. 20s. 20s. 20s.

THE GRAND TWENTY GUINEAS.

WORTH.

CITY AND SUBURBAN, METROPOLITAN
GREAT SURREY HANDICAP, PRINCE OF
WALES' STAKES, TWO THOUSAND AND ONE
THOUSAND GUINEAS, JUBILEE STAKES, AND
CHESTER CUP.

Mine is no title brag, neither am I like the mushroom, sprung up in a night. The whole sporting fraternity remember my MARVELOUS SUCCESSION at Vice-Chamberlain, August 1891.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. CITY AND SUBURBAN,
METROPOLITAN. METROPOLITAN.

2s. EACH. 2s. EACH.

FOR THE TWO EVENTS 5s.

AND THEY ARE GOOD BUSINESS, GOOD BUSINESS.

I ask a few questions, **WHERE CAN YOU GET SUCH WIRE** as I can send you, **WHEN CAN** I have those good sources of genuine information open to me?

My Patrons in Thousands are

NO! NO! NO!

READ THE TWO LEADING PAPERS SAT OF MR. DONT' MISS A WORD.

My success is too well known as a daily turf telegraphist and for selections for the big races to need much boasting. I therefore append a few press notices from well-known respectable and influential journals, and shall explain some Newmarket jargon. First, which of my clients at one time, Charles Webb was compelled to give up riding or even training, owing to a severe accident, and has since then been achieving great success as a turf telegraphist. Webb's ups and downs have been the most typical, and those who follow his tips almost invariably have been correctly advised."

THE WRITING MAIL, Cardiff, May 27th, 1891.
"TIPPING EXTRAORDINARY—A tipster who had put his clients on a total chase for the Lincoln Handicap about beats the net in the matter of tipping. It is increasing year by year, and the number of unfrustrated tipsters in the number the confidence on to less almost panacea belief. Nearing out of account the best in this huge crowd is Charles Webb, sale of Newmarket, and brother to the celebrated cocker, Fred. His 'insider' has been the most reliable, and has recently, by taking the last entire season's record he gave twenty-five firsts out of the forty principal races, and many of them long shots, too—notably Veracity, who started at 50 to 1. And of these thirty-five, there were no failures. Nothing was sent, and a fair proportion of the others a place investment only was advised, most of these coming off. This tipping, for first place winners, can come up to it. My results go still know them."

ENGLAND, says—"A BOLD TIPSTER.—Fanny the confidence of a man publicly posting up a placard containing the anticipated first, second and third for the Derby in the middle of a crowded thoroughfare like Regent-street nearly two hours before the result of the race was known. Such was the feat performed by CHASLEY WEBB, the brother of Fred Webb, the jockey, who was seen nothing was sent, and, as a result, has attracted so much attention, that I have, in one of his advertisements, that it is not the custom to give any 'Champion Belts' in his business, and we support that to be so, but it is to be regretted, for he would have a very nervous how he succeeds in finding out, first of all what

there are two or three which all look good in one race that h

make a mistake over it, for he, somehow or the other, a way seems to be in the first three."

THE BRISTOL MERCURY, in its issue of March 12th, 1894 says:—"The racing public, who cannot always be on race courses, naturally want to advise in race matters. The cannot well do better than 'take the tips of Mr. CHARLEY WEBB, who for years a successful jockey, is thoroughly qualified to judge of form, both public and private. CHARLEY WEBB's wares are in great demand."

The meaning of the paragraph "A Bold Tipster," taken from ENGLAND, is that on the morning when Jerry had a large placard exhibited in Grosvenor-street from my office window placing the horses as they came in absolutely, viz.:-

DONOVAN,
MIGUEL, and
EL DONALDO.

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DO YOU WANT TO WIN?
If so, send us to me at once.
Do you want to lose?
If so, send to the "Guessers," the Dreamers, and others
NAME-BE-LOWERS
I have one Address only, and one name only
CHARLEY WEBB.
BROTHER OF THAT CELEBRATED JOCKEY, PHILIP

SCALE OF CHARGES.
(Subject to Alteration.)

ment of which contains selections for each of the big races until the end of the season.

Special Intelligence at all times by private confidential
 action, resulting very often in vital affairs which
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For one single event

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TO FITTERS—Wanted immediately, for heavy employment at the SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, VIRGINIA, the **BEST** THAI-
LAND STRAITS, near Hartford, Kent, ENGLAND. Wages of £10 per week, with £100 bonus. Candidates must be of high
class, masculine of good character, able to support a family, and have the approval of
testimonials, to the Steward at the Hospital.
Send April, 1901.

TO COAL SERVANTS—Wanted, for
WESTERN AMBULANCE STATION,
GRAVE-ROAD, FULHAM, S.W. (near
KING'S CROSS). Wages of £10 per week,
with £100 bonus. Candidates must be of
high class, masculine of good character,
able to support a family, and have the
approval of testimonials, to the Steward
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Send April, 1901.

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SORTERS, GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.
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STOKERS AGAIN OPEN FOR ROYAL NAVY.
WANTED age 15 to 22, height not less than 5 ft. 6 in.; chest measurements: under 35 in., 35 to 39 in., 40 to 44 in., over 45 in.; 14 to 18 years, 35 to 39 in.; 19 to 22 years, 39 to 44 in.; 23 to 25 years, 44 to 48 in.; 26 to 30 years, 48 to 52 in.; 31 to 35 years, 52 to 56 in.; 36 to 40 years, 56 to 60 in.; 41 to 45 years, 60 to 64 in.; 46 to 50 years, 64 to 68 in.; 51 to 55 years, 68 to 72 in.; 56 to 60 years, 72 to 76 in.; 61 to 65 years, 76 to 80 in.; 66 to 70 years, 80 to 84 in.; 71 to 75 years, 84 to 88 in.; 76 to 80 years, 88 to 92 in.; 81 to 85 years, 92 to 96 in.; 86 to 90 years, 96 to 100 in.; 91 to 95 years, 100 to 104 in.; 96 to 100 years, 104 to 108 in.; 101 to 105 years, 108 to 112 in.; 106 to 110 years, 112 to 116 in.; 111 to 115 years, 116 to 120 in.; 116 to 120 years, 120 to 124 in.; 121 to 125 years, 124 to 128 in.; 126 to 130 years, 128 to 132 in.; 131 to 135 years, 132 to 136 in.; 136 to 140 years, 136 to 140 in.; 141 to 145 years, 140 to 144 in.; 146 to 150 years, 144 to 148 in.; 151 to 155 years, 148 to 152 in.; 156 to 160 years, 152 to 156 in.; 161 to 165 years, 156 to 160 in.; 166 to 170 years, 160 to 164 in.; 171 to 175 years, 164 to 168 in.; 176 to 180 years, 168 to 172 in.; 181 to 185 years, 172 to 176 in.; 186 to 190 years, 176 to 180 in.; 191 to 195 years, 180 to 184 in.; 196 to 200 years, 184 to 188 in.; 201 to 205 years, 188 to 192 in.; 206 to 210 years, 192 to 196 in.; 211 to 215 years, 196 to 200 in.; 216 to 220 years, 200 to 204 in.; 221 to 225 years, 204 to 208 in.; 226 to 230 years, 208 to 212 in.; 231 to 235 years, 212 to 216 in.; 236 to 240 years, 216 to 220 in.; 241 to 245 years, 220 to 224 in.; 246 to 250 years, 224 to 228 in.; 251 to 255 years, 228 to 232 in.; 256 to 260 years, 232 to 236 in.; 261 to 265 years, 236 to 240 in.; 266 to 270 years, 240 to 244 in.; 271 to 275 years, 244 to 248 in.; 276 to 280 years, 248 to 252 in.; 281 to 285 years, 252 to 256 in.; 286 to 290 years, 256 to 260 in.; 291 to 295 years, 260 to 264 in.; 296 to 300 years, 264 to 268 in.; 301 to 305 years, 268 to 272 in.; 306 to 310 years, 272 to 276 in.; 311 to 315 years, 276 to 280 in.; 316 to 320 years, 280 to 284 in.; 321 to 325 years, 284 to 288 in.; 326 to 330 years, 288 to 292 in.; 331 to 335 years, 292 to 296 in.; 336 to 340 years, 296 to 300 in.; 341 to 345 years, 300 to 304 in.; 346 to 350 years, 304 to 308 in.; 351 to 355 years, 308 to 312 in.; 356 to 360 years, 312 to 316 in.; 361 to 365 years, 316 to 320 in.; 366 to 370 years, 320 to 324 in.; 371 to 375 years, 324 to 328 in.; 376 to 380 years, 328 to 332 in.; 381 to 385 years, 332 to 336 in.; 386 to 390 years, 336 to 340 in.; 391 to 395 years, 340 to 344 in.; 396 to 400 years, 344 to 348 in.; 401 to 405 years, 348 to 352 in.; 406 to 410 years, 352 to 356 in.; 411 to 415 years, 356 to 360 in.; 416 to 420 years, 360 to 364 in.; 421 to 425 years, 364 to 368 in.; 426 to 430 years, 368 to 372 in.; 431 to 435 years, 372 to 376 in.; 436 to 440 years, 376 to 380 in.; 441 to 445 years, 380 to 384 in.; 446 to 450 years, 384 to 388 in.; 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751 to 755 years, 628 to 632 in.; 756 to 760 years, 632 to 636 in.; 761 to 765 years, 636 to 640 in.; 766 to 770 years, 640 to 644 in.; 771 to 775 years, 644 to 648 in.; 776 to 780 years, 648 to 652 in.; 781 to 785 years, 652 to 656 in.; 786 to 790 years, 656 to 660 in.; 791 to 795 years, 660 to 664 in.; 796 to 800 years, 664 to 668 in.; 801 to 805 years, 668 to 672 in.; 806 to 810 years, 672 to 676 in.; 811 to 815 years, 676 to 680 in.; 816 to 820 years, 680 to 684 in.; 821 to 825 years, 684 to 688 in.; 826 to 830 years, 688 to 692 in.; 831 to 835 years, 692 to 696 in.; 836 to 840 years, 696 to 700 in.; 841 to 845 years, 700 to 704 in.; 846 to 850 years, 704 to 708 in.; 851 to 855 years, 708 to 712 in.; 856 to 860 years, 712 to 716 in.; 861 to 865 years, 716 to 720 in.; 866 to 870 years, 720 to 724 in.; 871 to 875 years, 724 to 728 in.; 876 to 880 years, 728 to 732 in.; 881 to 885 years, 732 to 736 in.; 886 to 890 years, 736 to 740 in.; 891 to 895 years, 740 to 744 in.; 896 to 900 years, 744 to 748 in.; 901 to 905 years, 748 to 752 in.; 906 to 910 years, 752 to 756 in.; 911 to 915 years, 756 to 760 in.; 916 to 920 years, 760 to 764 in.; 921 to 925 years, 764 to 768 in.; 926 to 930 years, 768 to 772 in.; 931 to 935 years, 772 to 776 in.; 936 to 940 years, 776 to

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